

WEATHER.

Fair tonight and probably tomorrow.
Forecast for twenty-four hours ending 2 p.m.: Highest, 68, at 2 p.m.; lowest, 42, at 4 a.m. today.
Full report on page 14.

CLOSING NEW YORK STOCKS PAGE 14.

No. 29,655.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1917—EIGHTEEN PAGES.

ONE CENT.

SENATE MAY PASS WAR MONEY BILL IN ONE SESSION

Finance Committee Favorable
to \$7,000,000,000 Measure
Approved by House.

THREE SLIGHT CHANGES BEFORE BEING REPORTED

Great Wealth of United States Makes
Proposed Bond Issue Seem
Small, Say Leaders.

The administration \$7,000,000,000 revenue bill, which has passed the House, was approved today by the Senate finance committee, and will be taken up in the Senate tomorrow for passage.

The committee vote was unanimous, and Senate leaders expect to make an effort to put the bill through in one session.

Three small changes were made in the bill as it came from the House; one in the title, to make more apparent its purpose of assisting in the prosecution of the war; another suggested by Secretary McAdoo, to permit funds raised under the measure to be deposited in banks which are not members of the federal reserve system or in trust companies, and a third to more fully exempt certificates of indebtedness from taxation.

Country's Wealth Recalled.

The enormous size of the proposed bond issue which has passed one branch of Congress will undoubtedly cause the Senate to pause before it takes up the bill, but there is a comparison made by several members of the House which makes the proposed debt look small and meager.

The comparison is found in the estimated wealth of the United States. A recent issue of the National Geographic magazine has placed the total wealth of the United States at \$200,000,000,000, or thirty-seven and a half times as large as the proposed issue. There isn't that much cash, of course, but the wealth of the country is counted in that way, and the fact that the country is so rich is a reassuring thought by some of those who were at first timid about the ability of Uncle Sam to stand the strain.

The general impression among senators and House members is that a great deal of the country's wealth is in the hands of a few people, and that the country is so rich that it can easily stand the strain of the war. The fact that there was a burden to be carried moved the country's wealth to the front of the most beneficial commercial results.

Transfer of Credits.

The burden to be carried under the bill now pending is a net figure of \$3,445,000,000—that is, subtracting the \$3,000,000,000 to be loaned to the allies and adding the bonded debt already authorized, the result will be a net total of \$3,445,000,000.

The presumption is, at the Capitol, that the foreign governments to whom the \$3,000,000,000 is loaned will pay it back with interest, which will take the burden from the people of the United States, and it is presumed that the spending of much of this money will be here in the United States—that it will be used in the purchase of war supplies.

The debt of the United Kingdom March 31, 1915, was almost precisely what the debt of the United States will be when the pending bill is a law. By the middle of November, 1916, the United Kingdom had increased the debt to \$15,000,000,000. The debt of France has increased from \$5,000,000,000 in 1914 to \$14,000,000,000 in 1916. The bonded debt of the United States at the close of the civil war was \$2,381,000,000.

Study Wealth of Country.

To offset the great figures of debt members of Congress are studying the wealth figures, and find that in 1870 the per capita wealth of this country was \$779.83, or a total of \$30,068,518,000. In 1912 the wealth of the United States was \$14,000,000,000, or \$137,726,651,000.

"During the eight years prior to 1912," said Representative Collier of Mississippi, a member of the ways and means committee, "the wealth of the United States has increased 75 per cent, or about 9 per cent a year. During the last four years the increase has been upon a larger percentage than that, but estimating the increase of the nation's wealth at 10 per cent per annum we find in 1917 that the wealth of the United States is something like \$263,000,000,000, or 263 billion dollars, or about \$2,630,000,000,000. These figures are reassuring, and conclusively demonstrate that there is no reason for any one to be apprehensive because of the increase in our national debt."

TO CONTEST COURT ORDER.

Royal Arcanum Supreme Officers to Resist Receivership Proceedings.
BOSTON, April 16.—The receivership proceedings filed here against the Royal Arcanum will be contested by the supreme council. Howard C. Wiggins of Rome, N. Y., supreme legal adviser of the organization, is expected in Boston to appear for the supreme officers at the receivership hearing, according to Frederick A. Goodwin, grand regent for Massachusetts.

Mr. Goodwin expressed confidence that the officers of the organization will be able to convince the court that Arthur L. Hobart, who is receiver of the reserve fund, are not well founded.

MR. BRYAN REPEATS OFFER OF SERVICES

Former Secretary of State at
White House in Conference
With President.

WILL RESPOND TO CALL
BY COMMITTEE OF FIVE

President Wilson received William Jennings Bryan at the White House this morning. They conferred in the President's rooms before he went to his offices.

Mr. Bryan reiterated to the President his offer, recently made by telegraph, to be of any service he could to the government during the war.

After leaving the President Mr. Bryan dictated a statement declaring his intention to support the government in any war plans upon which it might decide. He declined, however, to discuss description specifically.

Food Situation Special Theme.

In his future speeches about the country, pending a call from the government for his services, Mr. Bryan said he would lay special stress on the food situation. He is gathering data along that line for use in his addresses.

Called upon the President, Mr. Bryan said, "I have a number of speaking dates made before this situation arose. They can be canceled at any time my services are needed by the government. These meetings give me an opportunity of laying before the audience I address the part which I am collecting now from government sources such information as they desire to spread and shall use it both in speech and in my paper."

Mr. Bryan said he intended any plan to prohibit the use of grain for making liquor during the war.

"I am in hearty sympathy," he said, "with the effort to conserve the food supply by the government, and I am sure that the people in order to make them drunk."

Confers With Department Heads.

Before calling on the President, Mr. Bryan conferred with Secretaries Baker and Houston. He also planned to see Secretary Daniels and Postmaster General Burleson. Mr. Bryan left here shortly after seeing the President for Lexington, Pa., where he speaks tonight. He plans to go west by way of Lincoln, Neb., and to visit in southern California early in May.

Regarding his offer to become a soldier in the army, Mr. Bryan said he made it because he believed that in that capacity he would be with the largest body of citizens.

WAR MANDATE IS ISSUED AGAINST RADIO OUTFITS

Wireless Stations in U. S. Not Operated by the Government to Be Dismantled.

All wireless telegraph stations not operated by the government were ordered dismantled during the war today by direction of the Secretary of the Navy. Failure of owners to comply will result in confiscation of equipment.

The action was taken under the executive order recently issued by President Wilson directing that the Navy Department take over all radio stations.

The department's statement says: "A station is considered closed only when the antenna is lowered, the cables sealed, ground connection broken and the apparatus dismantled and packed."

"The owners of a station operating in defiance of this order will be under suspicion of being an enemy agent."

TO KEEP WAGE STANDARDS.

Navy Will Protect Workmen on the War Contracts.

Maintenance of protective standards for wage earners who serve their country in the factories and workshops under the pressure of war will be the policy of the Navy Department.

"National effectiveness is now our paramount desire and duty," stated Secretary Daniels in reply to an inquiry by Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University, president of the American Association for Labor Legislation. "Labor strength and efficiency should be preserved. All the resources of the nation, human as well as material, must be organized and operated with a view to the highest service. Those who serve in our industries are quite as necessary to successful prosecution of the war as are the fighting forces. The increase and maintenance of our national strength will be the result of our sustained effort, and unimpeded labor power. The fitness of our industrial army must be safeguarded."

Fire in du Pont Powder Plant.

CARNEYS POINT, N. J., April 16.—A slight fire in the smokeless powder plant of the du Pont Powder Company today destroyed a few thousand pounds of powder. No one was hurt and there was no other property loss. The fire was caused by friction.

SENATE TO SEEK HUGHES RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR INQUIRY PASSED WITH- OUT A ROLL CALL.

Hughes Resolution Providing
for Inquiry Passed With-
out a Roll Call.

BY COMMITTEE OF FIVE

The Senate today adopted the Hughes resolution providing for an investigation into the causes of the strike of the employees of the Washington Railway and Electric Company.

An amendment to the resolution offered by Senator Harding of Ohio and providing that the Senate committee should inquire into acts of violence committed during the strike and what steps have been taken by the police to prevent such lawlessness was adopted. At the close of the morning session today Senator Hughes asked that the resolution be placed before the Senate committee, which was defeated last Thursday, said that he would not oppose the resolution further, though he believed it was a mistake to adopt it without any committee having considered the subject matter of the resolution.

Think Procedure a Mistake.

He pointed out that the committee on contingent expenses had reported the resolution merely for the purpose of authorizing the expenditure of the money necessary for making the investigation and with the recommendation that it be referred to the District Committee.

"I cannot help but believe that the senator from New Jersey is making a mistake in pressing the matter at this time," said Senator Gallinger. Senator Smoot of Utah, who also has been placed on the committee on a standing committee for consideration as to its merits, said that he himself was a member of the committee on contingent expenses, and that committee had not given any consideration to the subject matter. He added, however, that he would make no further effort to oppose the resolution if Senator Hughes persisted in asking its passage.

Sensor Gallinger suggested that a limit of \$5,000 be placed on the expenditure which may be made by the Senate committee in conducting the investigation.

Objects to Limitation.

To this Senator Hughes objected, saying that while he did not believe the committee would need \$5,000 to make no limit put upon it.

Senator Gallinger just this, said Senator Gallinger: "A strike on a street railway in the District has failed, and new information has been received that the government is doing or intends to do."

Details of the plan are still to be worked out. Secretary Daniels said, however, that every shade of political opinion would be given recognition in whatever was done, and that there will be no effort to withhold any information except such as in the judgment of the press it would be unwise to print.

An advisory relationship with the press representatives in Washington will be established to secure that end.

Indications are that no attempt at direct censorship will be made. The bureau will formulate after conference with the newspaper men here a set of regulations for the guidance of newspaper editors and which, it is believed, will be so clear and impose so few restrictions that there can be no mistake as to their meaning. It will be left to the papers themselves to comply with the spirit of the law.

To Establish Aviation School.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 16.—It is announced that Pierre S. du Pont, president of the du Pont Powder Company; Irene du Pont, his brother, and a director of the company, and John J. Raskob, the treasurer, will establish an aviation school on the country estate of Mr. Raskob, at Claymont, near this city, for the purpose of aiding the government in aviation.

Frost Hurts Virginia Fruits.

RICHMOND, Va., April 16.—George W. Joiner, state commissioner of agriculture, today issued a statement that all stone fruits in central and eastern Virginia had been severely injured by the frosts of Saturday, Sunday and Monday mornings. He says apples were not damaged—if so, only slightly.

The Arrested Strikers' Case.

Further continuation of the trial of the seventeen arrested strikers of the Amoco Oil Company in connection with the wrecking of a street car of the Amoco Oil line several weeks ago today was asked by Assistant United States Attorney Harvey Given.

The case had been set for trial today in Police Court, but given that he and his brother, Ralph Given, who are in charge of the case against the defendants, had not yet concluded working up the evidence.

BIG STRIKE IN BERLIN AND RIOTING REPORTED

LONDON, April 16, 3:10 p.m.—Travelers arriving in Holland from Germany, according to a dispatch from Amsterdam to the Central News Agency, say that a general strike was commenced this morning in Berlin and that riots have taken place in the German capital.

AMERICAN AIRPLANES SAFER.

Report Shows U. S. Machines Are Equal to Best European Products.

NEW YORK, April 16.—American airplanes, type for type, are "equal to the best European products," and American fighting machines are much safer than the European, according to an official report made public here last night of an investigation conducted by the advisory committee on aeronautics which is co-operating with Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher in the organization of the naval reserve forces of the United States.

The investigation forms the ground work of a plan providing for aerial defenses, the details of which, for military reasons, cannot be divulged. It is understood, however, that aircraft will play an important part in the work of protecting shipping and hunting enemy submarines.



NEW PUBLICITY BOARD HOLDS FIRST MEETING

No Attempt at Direct Censorship Is
Planned by Bureau—To Seek
Aid of Press.

Secretaries Lansing, Baker and Daniels and George Creel, who compose the new government publicity bureau created by President Wilson, held their first meeting today to map out their course of action. The primary purpose of the bureau, it was stated, was to profit immediately by the mistakes made abroad in imposing a military censorship on the press at the beginning of the war, and to open to the public all possible information as to what the government is doing or intends to do.

The plan is to work out a system of voluntary cooperation with the press, rather than a system of direct censorship. The plan is to work out a system of voluntary cooperation with the press, rather than a system of direct censorship. The plan is to work out a system of voluntary cooperation with the press, rather than a system of direct censorship.

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BILL TO CREATE ARMY UNDER WAY AT CAPITOL

House Committee Begins Drafting
Measure as Senate Hearings
Begin.

The Senate military affairs committee today began consideration of the administration bill to raise an army for the war by selective draft. The measure was explained in detail behind closed doors by Secretary Baker and Gen. Crowder. Whether public hearings, requested by many persons and organizations, will be held has not been determined.

Interest at today's meeting centered upon the conscription proposal. Secretary Baker heavily advocated the plan along the lines of his statement made to the House committee.

Several senators indicated opposition to the draft proposal, but a majority was understood to favor approving the administration plan.

Volunteers Already Called.
To the proposal of senators opposing conscription that volunteers first be called for, it was understood that Secretary Baker said such call has, in substance and effect been made already by the War Department announcements opening the army and National Guard to volunteer enlistments to war strength of existing organizations.

The plan has some advantages for the United States, because it would remove a class of citizens of military age over which this government otherwise would have no military control, as was the case during the civil war.

To Represent French Navy.

Vice Admiral Chocheat, dean of the French navy admiralty, and, because there are no admirals in the French navy, will represent the French navy, will represent the French navy, will represent the French navy.

This will make the commission consist of M. Viviani, minister of justice and former premier; Grand Marshal Joffre, representing the army; Vice Admiral Chocheat and Admiral Pierre de Chambrun, representing the French navy.

Henry White, former American ambassador to France and Italy, has tendered the use of his home on Meridian Hill and adjacent to the French embassy and headquarters of the French commission, and the offer has been accepted.

The British commission will have at its disposal the new home of Breckenridge Road, third assistant secretary of state, who is nearly the stopping place of the French commission.

To Handle Technical Matters.

Capt. Andre Tardieu, who is coming to Washington as French high commissioner, is to deal entirely with technical matters, and his functions do not extend to the diplomatic field, though he will be in close connection with the French embassy. There are now in the United States several French commissions and boards of technical character concerned with the purchase of war materials whose functions frequently overlap and whose work is sometimes duplicated.

Capt. Tardieu will have full powers to deal directly with the French government, as at present, to the French authorities at home, and thus will be able to relieve American officials of the handling of many vexatious questions and save much time.

Maj. Pullman, superintendent of police, today visited the State, War and Navy building and conferred with the officials regarding the protection of the police protection of the members of the delegations during their sojourn in this city.

BITTER AGAINST THE U. S.

Three Thousand Hamburg Burgers Pledge Loyalty to Kaiser.

AMSTERDAM, via London, April 16.—The Hamburg Fremdenblatt publishes an account of an anti-American demonstration in Hamburg, at which speakers bitterly attacked the United States. The speakers made a number of claims that no nation enjoys greater internal liberties than Germany and that President Wilson is a hypocrite in pretending that the German government forced America to abandon her neutrality.

Loud laughter greeted a question as to how America would feel if Germany wanted to proclaim President Wilson the Kaiser of the United States. The following resolution was telegraphed to the emperor:

"Three thousand burgers of Hamburg inform President Wilson that they want to proclaim President Wilson the Kaiser of the United States. They are proud to be his subjects and will do everything in their power to remove the guilt from the world war from the shoulders of the emperor's people."

PRESIDENT TO RECEIVE WAR ENVOYS WEDNESDAY

White House Then—French
Visitors May Arrive Later.

It was announced today that President Wilson would receive the British commissioners coming to discuss conduct of the war at the White House Wednesday. Foreign Minister Balfour heads the commission.

It also was announced that the President would receive the French commissioners on the same day if they have then arrived in the country.

Both sets of commissioners will be formally welcomed to the country by official delegations representing the army, the navy and the civil department of the government. Elaborate preparations have been made for their entertainment.

One of the first efforts of the British war commission will be to round up all the citizens of military age over which this government otherwise would have no military control, as was the case during the civil war.

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AMERICAN SCIENTISTS MEET AT CAPITAL

National Academy of Sciences
Begins Three-Day Session
at Museum.

NEW THEORY ON CRATERS

That volcanoes probably are hotter at the surface than they are at lower depths—contrary to present beliefs and theories—that atoms, once believed to be the irreducible minimum of infinitesimality, in reality are regular little solar systems, having a central body with several scores of satellites revolving about it, were ideas advanced at the opening session of the American Academy of Sciences at the National Museum this morning. The meeting is to continue this afternoon, with morning and afternoon sessions tomorrow and an afternoon session Wednesday.

Speaking on the role of the gases in volcanic activity, Dr. Arthur L. Day, director of the geophysical laboratory of the Carnegie Institution, described work done at the crater of Kilauea, in Hawaii, where samples of gas were captured from red-hot lava before the gas reached the air. Laboratory study of these gas samples, Dr. Day said, made it appear probable that a considerable part of the heat necessary to maintain an open lava basin like Kilauea in fluid condition is supplied by the chemical action of the gases. If this is true, he said, it may follow that in times of great volcanic activity temperatures at the surface are much higher than the temperatures deeper down.

Prof. William Albert Noyes of the University of Illinois told how for a century scientists believed the atom was the smallest thing that could be divided. "It is now known that each atom is a system in itself, similar to our own solar system, with a central body and from one to a hundred smaller bodies revolving around it. The differences between hydrogen, oxygen, gold, radium, etc., he said, are all in the electrical charge of the central nucleus and in the number and arrangement of the little satellites.

Prof. A. A. Michelson, head of the department of physics of the University of Chicago, who is to receive the Draper medal for physics at tomorrow evening's session, discussed this morning the result of recent investigations as to the tides in relation to the rigidity of the earth, the latter, according to his findings, being about as rigid as steel. Other speakers at this morning's session, with the subjects of their papers, included Dr. William Morris of the University of Chicago, who is to receive the Draper medal for physics at tomorrow evening's session, discussed this morning the result of recent investigations as to the tides in relation to the rigidity of the earth, the latter, according to his findings, being about as rigid as steel.

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